

REV. MR. GUNNING TELLS OF HIS LOVE.

Not So Enthusiastic About His Wife as He Once Was, the Pastor Says.

Her Black Eye Was Received by Being Merely Jostled with His Elbow.

CHURCH FRIENDS CROWD COURT.

They Listen Eagerly to Details of Trouble Between the Couple—He Never Said His Wife Was "Hellish."

The Gunning divorce case went on yesterday before Justice Van Wyck. In the Brooklyn Supreme Court, with many entertaining features. There was a full courtroom, with a preponderance of Church people, all of whom evinced deep interest in the domestic infidelities of the pastor. They became intensely interested when, in the course of ex-Judge Tenney's examination of the Rev. Mr. Gunning, it became particularly evident that he had been reported to have married a Miss Kitty Davis, of Rosedale, N. J., just previous to his present marriage. But the Court prevented any deep investigation into this matter.

There was also a ripple of excitement when Lawyer Jenks asked the clergyman if it were true that he had known his wife only one month prior to their marriage. This was denied by the witness, who said that he had enjoyed six months' acquaintance with the lady before making her his bride.

When the question of Mrs. Gunning's treatment of the children came up, the reverend gentleman described his wife's methods with evident horror. He said she often sent the children to bed without their supper; that at times she was known to rap them severely over the knuckles with rulers, and that at times she even spanked them.

LEFT HOME TO GET BREAKFAST.
The lawyer's questioning then led to the statement that his home had been made so miserable that he was often forced to go out to restaurants and to the parishioners' houses to get his breakfasts.

After this admission the cross-examination was begun by Judge Tenney. The fact that Gunning had preached in Baptist churches in Middletown, Titusville, South Brooklyn, Nyack, and at Boston was ascertained, and his reasons for the various removals inquired into. The preacher answered the query as to whether his going away from Nyack had not been due to the fact that his son Harry had been accused of burning down a barn there was answered in the negative.

The witness said that his wife had been a member of a church choir when he first met her, and that he had always considered her a very good woman. He said, but not of superior intelligence.

"The pictures of your two former wives always hung on the walls of your house?" asked counsel.

"The picture of the mother of my children has hung on my walls ever since the death of Mrs. Gunning and I have lived in Brooklyn," was the answer. The matter of the preacher's salary at his various churches was here inquired into and it was ascertained that his salary at the last place was \$4,000 per annum, with an additional \$1,000 from Mr. Ford, the gentleman who paid the salary for the congregation.

The evidence thereafter developed the fact that Harry and his sisters were always the bone of contention in the household. Gunning had been very kind in personal chastisement and the preacher preferring the use of loving example.

HE JUST JOSTLED HIS WIFE.
The lawyer then inquired into the circumstances of the scene in the bedroom when the wife received a black eye. The answers revealed the fact that the clergyman had considered himself insulted by a gentle tap on the cheek from his wife, and that he had rushed to the stairway and announced the fact to his daughter Grace, who had thereupon come up and a general melee was the result. Mrs. Gunning, the witness said, had received her disfigurement from an accidental jostle of his elbow, raised in self-defense. The preacher said that on one occasion, when his wife was dressing, he had struck her twice on the back. He said that he was much incensed at his wife's action in locking her sister Grace out of the front door, and on one occasion when she came to the front door late. He said that once when his spouse had been locked out, he had gone to her room and pushed her out of the door. She fell against the stair railing and cracked it. He said that the force of his push that caused the fall to the floor.

On resuming the trial at the afternoon session Judge Tenney began by asking the reverend gentleman whether he had loved his wife when he married her. "I did," was the reply.

HIS IDEAS OF LOVE.
"Are you still as much in love with her?" was asked.

"My love is certainly not so enthusiastic," he said.

"Do you believe love is a process of the intellect or of the heart?"

"I believe that love feeds on love and begets love."

The cross-examination then developed much about the property of the boy Harry for stealing, or as his father expressed it, "taking" things. His parent explained this by saying that Harry did it because his step-mother often took things of his, such as patent leather shoes and clothes, and he wanted to punish him.

"Have you ever spoken of your wife to the children in a derogatory manner?" was asked.

"I may have done so."

"Did you ever tell your daughter that your wife was a hellish woman?"

"No. I only have said that my wife was a wicked woman," was the reply.

HIS AUNT FOUL AS AN EGG.
Judge Tenney then produced and read a letter from the minister to his daughter, Gussie, in which reference was made to his wife's "hellishness," and the girl was advised to get her sister to take his side in the domestic war.

"Did you ever hear that your son, Harry, choked and kicked your wife?" inquired Judge Tenney.

"I heard that, I believe."

"Was not your wife in tears most of the time during the past two years?"

"After this, there was much questioning as to Mrs. Gunning's treatment of her husband and her frequent reference to him as an 'old fool' in public places. The case was adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Slashed His Brother with a Knife.
Max Scholl, twenty-six years old, of No. 233 Myrtle avenue, Williamsburg, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, to await an examination as to his sanity. Scholl has been acting strangely for some time, and Thursday night attacked his brother, Francis, with a knife, cutting him badly on the hands. He is believed to be insane.

August Schmitt's Leg Amputated.
August Schmitt, the aged merchant who was knocked down by a Greene and Gates avenue car, and whose leg was amputated at his home, No. 238 Ninth street, yesterday. The operation was reported to be the only means of saving Mr. Schmitt's life. He is seventy-two years old and the chances are against him.



The Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning and His Wife.

The trial of her suit for limited divorce attracts crowds to Justice Van Wyck's court, in Brooklyn, daily. Mr. Gunning, who was formerly pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, was on the stand yesterday, and continued his story of domestic unhappiness. He declared that his wife was unnecessarily harsh in the treatment of his children, and denied that he was ever engaged to be married to a mysterious Kitty Davis, of Rosedale. Once his wife struck him in the face, and she received a black eye, due, the Doctor said to being accidentally jostled by his elbow. The Doctor admitted that he loved his wife, but was not so enthusiastic about her as he had been. He denied that he had said his wife was a "hellish" woman. What he said was that she was a "wicked" woman. He had heard that his son Harry had beaten, choked and kicked his wife, but did not believe it and had not thought much about it. Once the Doctor pushed his wife against a stair rail, which had cracked under her weight, but he did not think his push was responsible for it. Mrs. Gunning made his home so miserable that he was frequently forced to go to parishioners' homes for breakfast. He denied the report that he had known his wife only one month before he married her. She was not in tears most of the time for the last two years, he said. She only cried some of the time.

Bills That Bear Watching.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Somebody in the Republican political camp over in Brooklyn has been reading the New State Constitution.

It was discovered that it actually has a bearing on legislation, and that possibly it may interfere with the nice little patronage bills now pending at the Capitol. It necessitates sending Kings County bills to the Mayor for approval. The discovery has caused the greatest consternation. The clerks of both houses have been consulted, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Sperry has been asked for consolation and advice. He gave the latter, and the beneficiaries of the "grat" bills that the Journal has recently exposed are filled with sorrow. Mr. Sperry says that he supposes it will be safer to be on the side of the Constitution, and to let the Mayor pass on most of the measures, since the city and the county are now one. This will include about everything in the way of patronage that the ingenuity of the Worth and the Willis men has devised for their own betterment. It will mean no end of delay, and it may beat several of the most ingenious schemes to take money out of the pockets of the taxpayers. It is seriously questioned if the bills that were rushed through by Judge Asplund for the benefit of himself and Judge Hurd, and which the Governor lost no time in signing, are not void as laws. The County Judges are now acting under their generous provisions for patronage and a whole lot of trouble may yet result.

Mr. Audette's bill providing for the appointment of a stenographer by the surrogate has been recalled so as to fix it up to meet the difficulties suggested by those who have examined it. Everybody knows that it is intended to keep "Pete" Bellman in office for the rest of his natural life, and his backers are anxious that it should be letter-perfect. The discovery about the Constitution has made everybody interested in the Brooklyn measures a trifle nervous.

During the afternoon it became known that Senator Brush is at work on a minority report against consolidation. His friends intimate that it will be a beautiful piece of literary work. The report of the majority of the sub-committee is now being punctuated by Assemblyman Austin, who has received the draft from Senator Luskov. The conduct of these two little men gives this highly important document would be funny if it were not so flagrantly unjust. At no time has the Democratic minority of the committee been consulted, and it is a fact that although Assemblyman McKeeva represents the Brooklyn Democratic majority beyond any doubt he has not even been notified of the committee meetings.

This has been somewhat evened up as soon as reported. Assemblyman Zinn was so anxious to help out his friends that in his hurry he forgot himself and shouted: "I move the Monahan bill to a third reading." The measure is apparently a meretricious one, but the haste to get it made into a law would indicate a lack of ready cash among contractors. Senator Wieman's bill for depressed railroads on an Atlantic avenue was reported by the Senate Railroads Committee. It was announced so as to run the depression all the way to the city line. It is said that the city's share of this improvement will cost about \$2,000,000 and Assemblyman Waldo has served notice that he will fight the bill in the amended form. In that case the bill is likely to be killed. The argument is that the city is not in a condition to stand any such improvements at the present moment.

But two bills directly affecting Brooklyn interests appeared during today's session. One came from Senator Brush. It repeats the old Mining law, which allows prospectors to stake out claims on anybody's property without leave or license. It is not known that a mining boom is lurking around in New York, particularly in Kings County, but the change in the law will make property owners feel easier in case one should help up later on. The other bill was put in by Senator Wieman, and provides that the two Justices, John Peterson and Edward C. Murphy, who were left without an office by the new Constitution, shall be paid for the four months longer that their terms would naturally have run. His fate is problematical, as there are other officers who might take any such law as this as a precedent.

TROLLEYS AMALGAMATE.

The Nassau Railroad System to Acquire the Atlantic Avenue Line.

President Flynn Expects That the Deal Will Be Completed Within Ten Days.

A BLOW AT FLOWER AND SHEEHAN.

Some Brooklyn Railroads are Apparently Not Worked and Managed Upon the Same Basis Principles as Those Applied to Private Enterprises.

President P. H. Flynn, of the Nassau railroad system of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he expected his company to acquire the Atlantic avenue line within the next ten days.

The Flower-Sheehan element in the manipulation of the trolley lines of Brooklyn will then be dealt a severe body blow, the belligerent part being assumed by the Nassau system, which has so recently entered into competition with the Brooklyn City and the Brooklyn Heights railroad corporations.

It was reported yesterday that the Nassau people were dickering for the purchase of the De Kalb avenue system, after the failure to make terms with the Atlantic avenue line several months ago. A Cincinnati promoter was supposed to be in Brooklyn yesterday, engineering the deal, which was remotely connected with the Widener-Elkins, Yerkes, Chicago Gas Trust, etc., affairs.

It has been well known for some time that the Nassau system has intended to use every endeavor to gain an entrance on to Fulton street. The object of the line has been to acquire a rival line, which would enable the Nassau system to have direct connection with the shopping district on Fulton street. The acquisition of the De Kalb avenue line would secure this, providing that the two lines be connected with a subway.

President P. H. Flynn, of the Nassau system, denied yesterday any knowledge of the intention of his company to purchase the De Kalb avenue line.

"To tell you frankly," he said, "we did attempt to acquire this road some time ago, but it was impossible. The figure was placed so absurdly high that it had to pass it by. If any later offer has been made by my company for the De Kalb avenue line, I have yet to hear of it, although R. T. Wilson & Co., of No. 33 Wall street, the bankers of the Nassau line, could possibly have advised us to do so. Still I do not believe that such a project has been contemplated, or I would certainly have some information upon the subject. General Louis Fitzgerald would also know about it."

"However, I will say this much," continued Mr. Flynn, "inside of the next ten days I hope to see a deal consummated by which the Atlantic avenue line will become amalgamated with the Nassau system. This will be most advantageous to us in many ways than I can enumerate just at present, but the principal benefits which we have in view will be the opening of transit for our line to Hamilton and South Ferris and to the bridge."

"This, as you can see, will be of inestimable benefit to us and will make the Nassau system as large as those of the Brooklyn Heights or the Brooklyn City Railroads."

"Now right here we expect violent opposition, and we do not reckon without our host. We will have the stiffest kind of opposition and it will come from the Brooklyn City Railroad. They will not let us in. They own some stock in the Nassau system, or rather some of its heaviest stockholders control the stock. That this element will fight we accept as a fact, but we hope, not without warrant, to succeed in our plans and improve our system to such an extent that it will decidedly redound to the benefit of the traveling public of Brooklyn. We will win, I hope, and the city of Brooklyn will see its biggest railroad system operated in the best possible manner for the benefit of the public."

Another prominent official of the Nassau system, who happened to be in Mr. Flynn's office while the latter was talking, corroborated all that had been said, and spoke directly to the point.

"Ex-Governor Flower and Sheehan," he said, "are playing the railroads of Brooklyn as represented by the Brooklyn City Railroad, on the same principal and directly on the same lines as they have been playing politics."

"Railroads cannot be operated upon such principles to bring ultimate success. Such a pernicious practice will never work. Railroads must be worked and managed upon the same basic principles and upon the same basis as those applied to private enterprises. Chicanery and trickery will not do and can never ultimately prevail."

"The banking firm, which knew nothing about the purchase of the De Kalb avenue line and had nothing to say concerning the Atlantic avenue line purchase, and the opinion among Brooklyn railroad men is united to the effect that the Atlantic avenue line will succumb to the Nassau system. It is generally understood, that the Nassau people refused to amalgamate with the Atlantic avenue system some months ago, owing to the exorbitant figures demanded by the latter."

BROOKLYN'S BLUE BOOK.

First Edition Contains 5,500 Names. Trouble Because Some Persons Think They Have Been Slighted.

Brooklyn's first Blue Book is not half so azure as the atmosphere in some of the hot beds of society in that ultra fashionable town. Instead of Four Hundred, Brooklyn is credited with four thousand first families, and still the book fails to give satisfaction. The advent of the little book, issued by Mrs. Sarah L. Bliss, was greeted with both gratification and displeasure.

The lady who undertook to sift the wheat from the chaff of Brooklyn's elite was assisted by a number of prominent society people, and their sole aim was to fill a long felt want. This end was accomplished by the inclusion of names of those whose names failed to appear on the pages of the volume are beginning to make a noise that is not altogether pleasant to the ears of those who are not included.

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The Four Hundred of Brooklyn, he thinks, has a tendency to overdo the Blue Book business.

There are 140 pages of names in the book—names that figure in the society columns of newspapers as "among those present" or "those seen in the boxes," or "those who were at the party." The book, though a few of the names may appear among the dentists, milliners and confectioners who patronized the advertising pages.

About 4,000 families, including 5,500 names, are listed as people who do not eat pie with their knives or wear diamonds in their hair. The names are arranged in two classifications. In one the families are named in alphabetical order, and the second list contains the names of unmarried ladies and others.

One reason why the work will not give entire satisfaction, according to those who thought themselves in society subscribed in advance for the book at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5, is that the book has failed to appear in the first edition. Mrs. Bliss, the publisher, explains these omissions by stating that some of the subscriptions arrived late. Others were not acceptable to the judges who fixed the high social standard of the Four Hundred.

HE TORE UP THE DEMANDS.

Thereupon Two Hundred and Twenty-five Shoe-Workers in Wicket's Brooklyn Factory Struck.

The shoe workers, 225 in number, employed in the factory of Joseph Wicket, Nos. 24 to 32 Boerum street, Brooklyn, struck yesterday because of the violation of an agreement which was not to end until May 1.

Their wages had been reduced for ordinary shoes two and three cents per pair, and for fine shoes four and half cents per pair. The strikers belong to locals 298 and 2,994 of the Knights of Labor.

Master Workman Brower, of District Assembly 40, headed a committee of the district which visited Mr. Wicket. In an endeavor to settle the strike, Mr. Wicket refused to see this committee, but intimated that he was willing to confer with a committee of his own employees.

The employees then prepared a list of demands, which were submitted to Mr. Wicket. It called for an advance of seven cents a pair for children's shoes, besides some other minor concessions. It was also demanded that as piece work is the rule, the first man in the factory would get the first work and leave first.

Father Thomas Ward, rector of St. Charles Borromeo's church, said he had heard no complaint about his church. "I would have the bell removed rather than cause a moment's uneasiness to any invalid. At times when I have learned of the illness of persons living near the church, I have had the bell stopped until the person recovered or died. Our bell never rings before 7 o'clock a. m., and never for a longer period than nine minutes."

Father William J. Hill, rector of St. Paul's church, said Dr. Emery's order was altogether superfluous.

"Complaints have probably been made, but I think the mass of the people regard the ringing of church bells as a blessing."

A Hat Cost Him His Life.
Newark, N. J., Feb. 14.—John Cappey and William McWilliams, both residents of Harrison, crossed the Centre street bridge over the Passaic River this morning. When in the centre of the span wind blew Cappey's hat off his head and into the water below. The two men crossed the bridge and then went down to the bank of the river, where they secured a rowboat to go after the hat. In some way the boat was capsized and both men were thrown into the water. McWilliams was drowned, but Cappey was rescued. McWilliams was thirty years old and married.

Will Discuss Equal Taxation.
Equal taxation will be discussed at a public meeting to be held to-night in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall, Jersey City, under the auspices of the Hudson County Good Government League. Congressman Thomas McLean and Hon. Allan L. McDermott will make addresses.

Pierce Investigation Postponed.
The investigation into the charges preferred against Superintendent Pierce, of the wretched Temporary Home for Destitute Children, which was scheduled for Monday next, has been postponed until a week later, February 24.



TO STOP EARLY RINGING.

Brooklyn Church Bells Cannot Be Sounded Before 7 o'clock in the Morning.

Health Commissioner Zachary T. Emery Heeded the Complaints of Invalids.

ORDERS WERE ISSUED YESTERDAY.

Heads of Places of Worship and Other Institutions Will Obey—Do Not Wish to Annoy Sick People.

In consequence of complaints sent to the Health Officer, Commissioner Zachary T. Emery yesterday issued an order which will prevent the ringing of church bells before 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Catholic churches and institutions seem to be the only ones affected by the order, although it refers to all religious institutions.

The order is as follows:

Notice to the Governing Authorities of Places of Religious Worship Urging and Using Large Bells.

Whereas, frequent complaints have been made to this department against the ringing of church bells at hours, for long periods, in such manner that it is alleged to be injurious to the health of invalids and others living in the neighborhood of the churches owning such bells; and whereas, it is the duty of this department to protect the public health, it is incumbent upon me to advise you that section 177 of the sanitary ordinances expressly prohibits the ringing of bells in such manner as to become a nuisance or peril to the health of any human being.

All church authorities and others having control over the ringing of large bells in neighborhoods where there are invalids, are requested to prevent bell ringing before 7 a. m., and in localities where complaints by invalids are brought to their notice, to restrict the bell ringing in the daytime to as few strokes as possible.

Complaints were made against several Catholic institutions by invalids and families having invalids in their care. It was claimed that they were aroused and alarmed by the harsh clanging of bells at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals during the day. Specific complaints were made against the Monastery of the Precious Blood, which is located on Putnam avenue, between Bedford and Nostrand avenues, the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighth avenue and Sixteenth street, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Leonard street.

It is said that indirect and informal complaints were made about the churches of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sidney street, and the Star of the Sea, on Court street.

Several days ago the Mother Superior of the Monastery of the Precious Blood of persons living near the church, immediately gave orders not to have the bells rung until 7 o'clock.

Commissioner Emery was not in the city yesterday. The secretary, Dr. West, said in explanation of the order: "It is not intended to prevent the ringing of bells, but to keep them from being sounded at unreasonable hours. The complaints, I believe, have come from invalids living in the neighborhood of the churches and institutions in question."

Father Thomas Ward, rector of St. Charles Borromeo's church, said he had heard no complaint about his church. "I would have the bell removed rather than cause a moment's uneasiness to any invalid. At times when I have learned of the illness of persons living near the church, I have had the bell stopped until the person recovered or died. Our bell never rings before 7 o'clock a. m., and never for a longer period than nine minutes."

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War on Brandy Drops.
Patrolmen Directed to Notify Confectioners That to Sell Stimulating Gums is Unlawful.

Should you meet a patrolman on the street with sticky cheeks and whiskers and wildly rolling eyes, do not report him to Chief Conlin. The policeman is simply doing his duty in a heroic effort to suppress the gumdrop evil. A new crusade has been started.

Knock-out drops are now considered harmless when compared to the deadly gumdrop and the soul-destroying brandy. Taffy is raging, brandy drops are mockers and whosever is deceived thereby is not fit to be retained on the force. So the pernicious drop must go. They are a gross violation of the Excise law, and confectioners who peddle in making them heretofore may have their licenses taken away. It is also a misdemeanor to sell gumdrops within 200 feet of a church, if the law be rigorously interpreted.

Chief Conlin opened the crusade yesterday at the suggestion of Mrs. E. F. Ford, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She told the Commissioners that drops were being sold to children and the Chief detailed a squad of police disguised as schoolboys to slenth in and about the candy stores. Several promising cases of toothache have been developed as a result of their investigation, but the work of gathering evidence still goes on.

In one respect the police are enjoying a rest. The patrolman on the beat is now busy "biping" the candy stores and purchasing one-cent's worth of the demon drops here and there. If the jaded palate of the policeman can detect the flavor of brandy the proprietor of the store or manufacturer is notified to cease his unholy trade. If he persists in laying pitfalls for the feet of the unwary and refuses to stop building or selling brandy drops he will be arrested.

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